The FRASCA122

lets you train a better pilot while you turn a better profit . . .

The Frasca 122 is our low-cost generalpurpose twin engine flight simulator. Frasca simulators have become the first choice of flight schools, corporations, and governments in over 40 countries.

With the price of aviation fuel at backbreaking highs and climbing, and with other direct operating costs equally insensitive to your net profit, flight simulation is the only way to go. And when it comes to efficient flight simulation, nobody beats Frasca.

A Frasca 122 lets you train student pilots quickly, or keep your senior pilots sharp. The 122, like any Frasca simulator, realistically provides instrument flight conditions, so you can focus instruction directly on student needs. The result is what Frasca is all about . . . efficient flight instruction.

The Frasca 122 is not only affordable today, it's also worth more when it's time to sell. With all of that quality and value, you simply can't afford to settle for less than a Frasca.



The 122 Flight Simulator

Flight Computer Performance Capabilities

The Frasca 122 is one of our flight simulators featuring a computer system unduplicated in the industry . . . so unique and flexible that no other system even comes close. It's based on state-of-the-art, high-speed systems. And while it delivers more of the capability you need in a flight simulator, it's simple in design. That means easier maintenance and lower operating costs.

But the real measure of any flight simulator is accurate instrument performance. You sense accuracy during start-up and taxi maneuvers. Take-offs and landings are realistic too. But that's only the beginning.

With the Frasca New Generation Flight Computer, control response varies with airspeed, all the way down to minimum controllable airspeed, just as it would in actual flight. Stalls are accurately simulated, with stall speed varying according to angle of bank and degree of flap extension.

Instrument Panel

standard features:

Turn coordinator

Directional gyro

■ 8-day clock

■ Hobbs meter

left & right

Master switch

Pitot heat switch

■ Headphone jack

Microphone jack

■ Start, left & right

glide slope)

■ NAV/COMM 1 tuner

■ NAV/COMM 2 tuner

■ ADF tuner

■ Transponder

■ Digital DME

RMI

Flap selector

■ Fuel selector switch

■ Elevator trim indicator

■ Landing gear selector

Parking brake control

■ Dual magnetos, left & right

■ Fuel boost pumps, left & right

Autopilot (attitude freeze)

■ Vertical speed indicator

Airspeed indicatorAttitude indicator

The instrument panel of the Frasca 122

environment of a general aviation twin

accurately reproduces the cockpit

engine airplane. Here's a list of our

■ Altimeter (three-needle sensitive,

with barometric adjustment)

■ Dual needle engine tachometer

■ Fuel quantity gauge, left & right

■ Fuel pressure gauge, left & right

Cylinder head temperature gauge,

■ Engine oil pressure gauge, left & right

Alternator warning lights, left & right

■ Alternator on/off switches, left & right

Audio control panel (with marker lights)

■ NAV 1/course deviation indicator (with

■ NAV 2/course deviation indicator

Dual needle manifold pressure gauge

Once aloft, elevator trim neutralizes control pressure. For any given angle of bank, rate of turn is inversely proportional to airspeed. Flight on the back side of the power curve is realistic. Changes in gross weight and center of gravity (manipulated from the instructor's console) affect flight response and stability.

True airspeed and total performance are sensitive to altitude. And, unlike many systems, the Frasca system computes total thrust based on manifold pressure and RPM taken together.

The 122 is also extremely effective in teaching single engine flight. The instructor can kill either engine without notice, or can gradually take out an engine, perhaps by slowly raising cylinder head temperature while decreasing oil pressure, to test the pilot's response. Once the pilot loses an engine, opposite rudder pressure must be applied, along with proper back pressure, to compensate for loss of airspeed, plus slight aileron opposite the dead engine to maintain straight and level flight. Once straight and level flight is reinstituted, the 122 can be trimmed to relieve control pressures. All pressures and responses accurately represent the feel of a real twin with an engine out. The difference in drag between a feathered prop and a windmilling prop is represented. Restart procedures are the same. With both engines out, the student can deadstick the trainer to a landing or leave the props windmilling.

Also included is a system for duplicating phugoid oscillation, or inherent stability, pioneered by Frasca over twenty years ago. In short, we've designed a system that gives you the kind of accuracy you need to maximize teaching potential.

Long-term flexibility...

One of the most impressive considerations about the New Generation Flight Computer is that it's designed for change.

Some people think this is the best part: the New Generation Flight Computer is designed for change. Which means that your Frasca can be modified to perform like almost any aircraft sold today... or tomorrow. As your fleet changes, so can your Frasca, an important point when you consider that Frasca flight simulators have a reputation for long life in the field.

So before you seriously think about any other kind of flight simulator, remember that Frasca gives you more than just a simulator... we give you a system.

Instructor's Console

The instructor's console is a four-panel design featuring a radio station control

Radio Station Control Panel

- Position null meter and selector
- Eight controls for station type (VOR, ADF, VORTAC)
- Eight pairs of controls for radio station position
- Eight radio station frequency selectors
- Two ILS selectors
- Two outer marker selectors
- Two middle marker range selectors
 Two sets of glide slope angle controls
- Two sets of glide slope angle controlsField elevation control

Audio Panel

- Volume control
- Speaker on/off
- Push-to-talk button
- Microphone jack
- Headphone jack
- COMM 1/COMM 2 selector

Systems Panel

- Wind control up to 80 kts (infinitely variable direction)
- Barometric pressure control (sea level pressure 29.40" to 30.40")
- Failure controls:
 Instructor control of altitude and

heading
Total freeze or independent axis freeze
Gross weight variations
CG variations
Marker beacon failure
Glide slope failure

NAV 1 & 2 failure
ADF failure
DME failure
Pitot ice

Engine Panel

Failure controls:
 Left engine failure
 Right engine failure
 Ammeter variations
 Cylinder head temperature variations
 left & right
 Oil pressure variation, left & right

Fuel quantity variation, left & right Fuel pressure variation, left & right variations,

Ground Path Recorder

- X-Y plotter with site setting and instructor's controls
- Scale of 1" = 2.5 nm
- Plotting area of 60 x 85 nm

Optional Equipment

You can order your Frasca 122 with options. Special configurations, equipment, or performance characteristics are usually no problem. Here is a list of normal options to choose from:

- Altimeter measuring in milibars*
- Turn and slip indicator*
- Dual needle RMI
- Glide slope on NAV 2
- Collins PN-101 horizontal situation indicator
- Collins FD-112V flight director
- EGT indicators
- Fuel flow indicators
- Engine sound effects
- Turbocharged enginesSpares and tool kit
 - Spares and toon
- *no extra cost

Power Requirements

110 V, 50 or 60 HZ, less than 5KVA (normally less than a desk-top copier).

Prices

Price schedules and other information available on request.



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